4,899,858 50

2,600 00

2,300.00

10,121 50

of on Hythe is f officers drop y of the navy

Semi-monthly mail from San Francisco, Cal., to Olympia Washington Territory

Washington Territory
omnissions allowed to employees in Washington city
post office
boilef of Seth M. Leavenworth

appropriations under private acts for the relief of su

So much for the Thirty-fourth Congress, which was

controlled in the House of Representatives by the

black republicans, and who are consequently respon-

sible for the appropriations; for through the

committees of the House these things are mainly

ecutive (democratic) to expend upwards of eleven

millions of dollars in two years, which was not asked

government. The charge of extravagance from such

We now come to the estimates and appropriation

of the 1st session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, which

adjourned in June last. In order that the public

the executive department of the government in re-

lation to this matter of estimates, we have divided

are fixed by law, such as pay and mileage of mem-

bers of Congress, salaries of the civil officers of the

government, pay, subsistence, and clothing of the

army and navy, &c., &c.; 2d, contingencies; and

3d, necessary requirements, principally under law,

which are increased or diminished according to the

exigencies of the service. The amount of the annual

estimates sent to Congress at the beginning of the

last session was \$50,320,288 63, which was increased

by Congress, independently of executive recommenda

tion-a very trifling amount compared with the simi

lar increase of the preceding black-republican Con-

gress; but below we give the items, that every on

may judge for himself. The question naturally arises.

why this difference? The answer may be found in

the fact that the one Congress was controlled by the

opposition, the other by the democracy, and the ad-

ditional fact that the Executive had taken the mos

decided stand, as indicated in the annual message of

Mr. Buchanan, as well as messages sent to Congress

towards the close of the session, that he would sance

tion no bill that he could not have time to examine

thoroughly, nor would agree to any appropriation

other than was essential to the public service. We

hesitate not in giving it as our opinion that the poli-

cy of Mr. Buchanan, as enunciated in his annual mes

sage, will be of immense influence in the future ac-

tion of Congress on this subject, and we trust has in

augurated a new state of things with that body, in

causing it to scrutinize more closely the appropria-

Necessary requirements, principally under law

tions which are annually made:

them into three classes. 1st. Those amounts that

6,410 77 effected. We have seen that they compelled an ex-

,000 00 for, and consequently not wanted in carrying on the

1 420 00 may understand and appreciate the responsibility of

men is unparalleled effrontery.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1868

THE MAINE RECTION.

The Bangor Union of the 17th inst. says : We give this marning returns from a large portion of the State. The grand result of the towns given is: mith, dem., 47,080; Morrill, rep., 55,498. The same owns last year gave Smith 38,809, and Morrill 50,169. In towns yet to be heard from last year gave Smith ...44, and Morrill 4,221. The total vote of the State will be shown 112,000, an increase from 1857 of about 144, and Morrill 4,221. The total vote of the State will be about 112,000, an increase from 1857 of about 14,000. Smith will have about 52,000 and Morrill about 50,000. This vote is larger by some 4,000 than ever before thrown by the democratic party in Maine. The republicans have strained every nerve and yet they have not been able to cust so many votes as they did for Hamilia in 1856 by nearly, 10,000. The democracy is the growing party, and is as sure to triumph next year as the day of election is to come round."

Private telegraphic despatches state that Johnson of the third district, and Bradbury, of the sixth, are certainly elected to Congress. This result cannot be too highly estimated. It comes from the first contest in the North after the settlement of the territorial controversy, and it has been achieved by our party in a State which was not only overwhelmingly republican, but intensely hostile to the democracy The conduct of our friends in Maine has been above all praise. They have nobly faced the enemy, everywhere reducing their majorities and again securing a voice in the House of Representatives. We especially rejoice at the election of those sterling demo crats, Johnson and Bradbury. It is indeed a great victory, and it points the way for others hereafter still more complete. The back-bone of republican iom is broken.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

So much has been said of late relative to the pub lic expenditures that we have, at much trouble and investigation, collected all the facts bearing upon the question, in order that the public may have a just appreciation of those misstatements and misrepresenta tions which partisan presses and desperate politicians have found it so easy to make and publish. Our information and facts are derived directly from the Treasury Department, and their accuracy may be relied upon with implicit confidence. Before en tering into any particular defence of the democratic party by the exhibition of facts, we shall be sustained in the general assertion that their principles and policy necessarily lead to economy in the expenditure of the public money, while those of their opponents as essentially conduct to extravagance. For instance, the democratic party have labored since 1832 to reduce the taxation, while their opponents have assiduously resisted their efforts, claiming that the more you collected the more you would have to spend. The old whig party, the black-republicar, and the American parties of the present day, made and make the basis of their opposition to democratic policy the reduction of the revenue to such a standard as to embarrase the government. They, the democratic party, are often taunted by their opponents, without reflecting upon the revulsion through which we have and are passing, with the inadequacy of the revenue under their policy, and demand an increase of taxation to enable the democrate to be still more extravagant. If the democracy are justly chargeable with extravagant expenditures, they should join their opponents in the advocacy of those measures tha will give them the means to be extravagant and wasteful upon partisan favorites. As long as they are true to the principle that only sufficient reveand should be raised to administer the government upon an economical basis, the country is in no danger from burdens growing out of the work ings of their federal system. But it is not our intention at this time to discuss these questions, and we therefore come directly to the facts we desire to pro-

As will be remembered, the 34th Congress was partly in the hands of the opposition, and they in a great measure controlled the appropriations of that Congress. We place below statements showing how far the Executive government, which is democratic is responsible, and how far Congress transcended the estimates which were asked for. We have taken the whole Congress, composing both sessions, which will show the annual amount necessary without subjecting the same to an exact division. The first statemen shows the amount of estimates sent in by the Secre tary of the Treasury at each session of the Thirty fourth Congress, aggregating for the two sessions the sum of \$95,203,452 75:

partment of the government Department.	
Legislative	Amount estimate
	**** ********* \$4,411,424
State	0.100.000
Treasury	10,738,957
Interior	
War	12 815,880
NAVY	32,196,742
Tost office	*0,100,004
Attorney General's Office.	7,422,068
	49,240
Printing for the executive depa	riments

96,203,452 7 During the Copgress this amount was increased by estimates which were sent through the executive departments, and not included in the printed estimates at the opening of Congress, the sum of.....\$5,772,608 42 Printed estimates as above......96,203,452 75

for which amount of appropriations the executive department is justly responsible for the two sessions of the Thirty-fourth Congress. This sum was further increased by appropriations originating exclusively with Congress, or for works which they directed to be carried on, or in compliance with laws which they passed, independently of any recommendation whatever from the Executive or any o its departments, amounting to \$11,488,777 99. averaging for each session something over five million five hundred thousand dollars. We give below the specific branches of the government by which these appropriations were directed to be expended, and also the particular items. We have examined carefully the journals, and have invariably found that the opposition were generally the advoc tes of these extravagancies, while the democrats who voted with them voted in opposition to the main body of their party. Under the legislative head it will be observed that a large amount of the increase is for pay and mileage of members of Congress. As Messrs. Crittenden, Trumbull, and Bell have lately indicated some sensibility upon the subject of expenditures, it will not be out of place to say that the two latter voted for the increase, while the former was absent, which is very often a convenient mode of advocating a measure without assuming the responsibility that attaches thereto. These Prode

same senators almost invariably voted for those appropriations which the democratic executive never sked for, except that Mr. Crittenden generally voted against the extravagant expenditures for building custom-houses. The question naturally presents it self, if, in their legislative capacity, they will vote away the public money for objects which were not estimated for by the executive, would their extravagance be curtailed by placing them in the executive as well as the legislative departments of the government? If the democrats, as our opponents charge, have been wasteful and extravagant, and the opposition force upon a democratic executive the expenditure of more money than they ask for, how would the country be relieved if the power be given to them? We mention this to show the shallowness and insincerity of their current complaints about extravagant expenditures. We are by no means excusing what has been done; we admit there has been extravagance, but the responsibility is with the opposition, as the facts we now present show :

nest of Appropriations granted by the 84th Congress which

not continued for by th	a restaurante
LEGISLATIVI	S Nation And Company
Additional compensation and mileage of gress, per act of August 18, 1856. Additional compensation and mileage of	members of the
House of Representatives, 1st sessio per act August 18, 1836 Additional compensation to employees	773,432 00
Representatives, 1st session 54th Co August 18, 1856 Twenty four coptes of Congressional Glo	ongress, per act 47,187 00
for each member and delegate for Congress, per act August 18, 1856 Binding the same	

Congress, per act august 18, 1850.
Binding the same.
One hundred copies of Congressional Globe and Appendix, and binding the same, for 1st and 2d sessions of 34th Congress, per act August 18, 1856.
Satutes at Large for use of members of the House of Representatives, per act May 16, 1856.
To pay J. C. Rives balsnoe due for reporting and publishing proceedings House of Representatives, 2d session 33d Congress, per act May 18, 1856.
To pay J. C. Rives for reporting and publishing proceedings House of Representatives, 1st session 34th Congress, per act May 18, 1856.
To pay J. C. Rives for reporting and publishing proceedings House of Representatives, 1st session 34th Congress, per act May 15, 1856.
One hundred copies of the continuation of the Annals of Congress for library of the House, per act May 15, 1856.
Continuation of the Annals of Congress for members of 32d Congress, per act of May 16, 1856.
Congraving maps, charts, 8c., per act of May 15, 1856.
Congraving maps, charts, 8c., per act of May 15, 1856.
Caure compensation to clerks, sergeant-at-arms and reporter of Kansas investigating committee, per act August 18, 1856.
Cograving maps, &c., accompanying reports of explorations and surveys to determine the Pacific railroad tions and surveys to determine the Pacific railroad 5.265 00 1,177 5

3,000 0

August 18, 1856
Lograving maps, &c., accompanying reports of explorations and surveys to determine the Pacific railroad
route, per act May 15, 1856
Lograving 51,620 copies of the mechanical part of the
Patent Office Report for 1861-52, per act March 3, 1857 sional Globe and Appendix, per act March 3, 1857... enable J. C. Rives to pay the reporters of the House the usual radiational compensation, per act March 3, 1857... 1867.

To supply deficiencies in appropriation for printing and paper ordered 1st session 33d Congress, per act May 15, 1866.

1.416 6

5.000 0

10,494 4

16,000 0

800 0

paper ordered tat session 33d Congress, per act May 15, 1856.

To amply deficiencies in appropriation for printing for 2d session of 33d Congress, per act May 15, 1856.

Completion of the printing heretofore ordered by the Senats and House of Representatives, and paper for same, per act March 3, 1857.

To indemnify the clerk of the House of Representatives for aums expended for books, under resolution of July 7, 1856, and to enable him to purchase other books, per act March 3, 1857.

142 copies of the 1st and 10th volumes of the works of John Adams, for members of the Thirty-second Congress, per act March 3, 1857.

Twenty per cent. additional on sularies of principal and assistant fibrarians of Congress, per act May 15, 1856 aper, peninting, and blinding a complete catalogue of books in library of Congress, per act March 3, 1857.

Tacking and distributing congressional documents, under point resolution of January 28, 1857, per act March 3, 1857. of Presidents of the United States, for the Ex-

centive Mansion and Conted States, for the Ex-eplacing works of the exploring expedition, destroyed by fire e, ies, each, Audubon's "Erds of America" and drupeds of North America," for presentation to

est of the late Chief Justice, John Rutledge, for the Su-2,059,689 28

EXECUTIVE.

Private secr. tary, stoward, and messengers to the President, per act March 3, 1817.

ontingent expenses of the executive office, per act March 3, 1857. 5.648 9 750 00 8,398 20 n additional second-class clerk in office of Secretar of State, per act March 3, 1867. 6,395 6 Coulingent expenses of Utab, to discharge such sur-were necessarily expended by the governor in 1 1856, and 1857, per act March 3, 1867. 1.327 3 meation for an additional appraiser general for bia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, darch 3, 1857 4,050 0 net March 3, 1857

oproof vaults, for security of the archives of the Terfury of New Mexico, nor act August 18, 1856

thinking system of protecting human life from shipwrick by His-boats, &c., as herototore statished, act
March, 3, 1857

laing the Kendankean river on each side of the cuscus house at Paragree, Malton, nor act August 18, 1856 2,000 00

to the house at Bargor, Maine, per act and custom house and post office at Chicago, the per cent. for contingencies:
Sactom house, &c., Decroit, Michigan
Pas per cent. on same
sasten house, &c., Tolesio, Ohio
roa per cent on same
sation shows. &c., Portsmouth, N. H.
Ta per cent. on same. 19,507 00 95,000 00 9,500 00 20,000 00 100,000 00 8,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 108,000 00 ustom Louse, &c., Ogdens' arg, N Y. Oletom-house, &c., Georgetown, D. C. ons house, &c., Dubuque, lowa 108, 000 00 10, 800 00 20, 000 00 50, 000 00 5, 000 00 18, 500 00 19, 500 00 19, 500 00 14, 300 00 30, 000 00 cite Custom-house, &c., Galena, Rijucis 10 per cent sito.

ustom house, &c., Sandusky, Ohio.,

to per cent.

wtom-house, &c., Buffalo, New York e. &c., Milwankie, Wisco ouse, &c., Cairo, Elinois ouse, &c., Perth Amboy, New Jor 13,401 30 20,000 00 17,000 00 25,000 00

Virginia Marine bospital at St. Marks, Fiorida Marine hospital at Galena, Illinois Marine hospital at Cincionati, Ohio. Purchase of lot in roar of the marine hospital at Mobile, of the three stores at the Atlantic dock. New 15,000 0 archouses at Quarantine station on the Mississippi riv-er, below New Orleans er, below New Orleans.
Construction, repairs, &c., of light-houses, light-houts, beacons, huoys, fog belis, life stations, &c., in the United States, per act August 18, 1856.

"urchase of lot and building for use of United States courts at Philadelphia, Paurchase of lot from Bank of Fennsylvania for a post of fees in Philadelphia. 50,000 00 urchase of lot from Bank of Penneyvesia.

fice in Philadelpha.

Micratino of building on lot purchased from Bank of Penneylvania to adapt it for the use of a pest office, &c. Completing and turnishing building purchased from Bank of Penneylvania for post office in Philadelphia.

Site for a building for United States courts at Baltimore, and to erect thereon a fire-proof building, &c.

To procure a lease for a court-room and post office at Ca-New York.

6,000 0

onal compensation to reporters of the Senate, 20

mattes beverents of Presidents of the United States Sarclay's process for preventing counterfeiting coins. Printing for Scuate, 33d and 34th Congresses. Stading for House of Representatives, \$3d and \$4th Co

Senate, 33d and 34th Congresses

greates Hinding for

ation to reporters of the Senate

78,000 00 50.000 0 100,000 00 To complete rooms in the City Hair of Utica, New York, for United States court.
Alteration and improvement of the court-room in the city of Washington Court-house, &c., Spring@sld, Illinois,
10 per ceut 12,000 00 e, Mo., Windser, Vermont

Investigation of J. T. Barolay's plan to preon Indiana avenue, on the curvers across liber creek opening, extending, &c., the seed-room and green house. onal furnace for library of Congress.
see of procuring proper apparatus for warmin troosional library
oing the propagating department of the botant

on manure, tools, fuel, repairs, purchasting trees to turbs for botanic garden using botanic garden and green-houses, including a hortfoulturist, &c. ; g the main avenue in the botanic garden ction of a bridge across the canal in line with account. Maine avenue
Refurnshing the President's house
Erecting cast-iron lamp-posts and lighting with gas,
and High streets, Georgetown, D. C.
Grating and gravelling New Jersey avenue, ac.
Plagging footway in Congressional Burying Groun
Repaving Pennsylvania avenue at its intersection
7th street on the plan known "Belgian pavenue
Compensation to A. S. Rives, civil engineer, and it
tal expenses in making surveys, Am., for a
across Potomate. tal expenses in making surveys, Au., for a bi-across Potomae.

urniture for Destrict court room of the Eastern Distri-Virginia, purchased by the Marshad of that district to establish an additional land district in Wisconsin salaries, commissions, and incidental expenses of inter and Rece yet.

o compensate the cierk of the Batriet Court of Con-ticut, for making certified copies of copyrights reco-between January 1846 and February 1852, moning Soundary line between Texas and New Mex-stabilishing two additional land districts in Minnesot-rivatoer pensions.

tvateer pensions king boundaries of Chectaw and Chick-assw countries, &c.

p pay to Spinik or Baid Frog, alias Joseph Hensen, \$400, &c., under Cherokee treaty of 1885.

syment to legal representatives of Arthur Lisemere, syment to legal representatives of Arthur Lisemere, syment to legal representatives of Arthur Lisemere. manes or Semoica
yment to C. M. Hitchcock, executor of Col. A. R. S.
Hunter and of J. R. Schermerhorn
and from Fort Ridgley to South Pass of the Rocky
Mountains agon road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass to the gon road from Fort Yuma to El Paso gon road from Fort Deflance, New 809,007 77

ayment of certain volunteers and militia under joint recolution of August 8, 1846.
Ontinuing experiments of sinking Ariesian wells
ayment of commissioners on military expenses in Oreseon. gon.
Asyment of arrearages due to late clark of board of arm
officers under act 31st Adgust, 1853.
Extitement of account with Maryland for interest o
money borrowed during war with Great Britain...

government
Road from Astoria to Salem, Oregon
Road from Myrtle creek to Camp Stewart, Oregon
Road from Myrtle creek to Scottsburg, Oregon
Completing Foint Douglas and St. Louis road
Completing Foint Douglas and Fort Ripley road
Military road between Fort Stellacoom and Bell
Bay, Washington Territory. Bay, Washington Territory.

Removing obstructions to navigation in mouth of Missis appt river at S. W. Pass and Pass L'Outre.

Deepening channel over the flats of S. Mary, Michigan representing channel over St. Clair flats,

mprovement of navigation of Patapace river mprovement of Des Molines rapids

surveying and marking southers boundary of Kansas,

"ay, subsistence, &c., of 6 companies of volunteer called into service in New Mexico in 1855.

Under the law

stement showing the amount of estimates for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, as transmitted by the Section of the Treasury to Congress.

For contingencies

			-		-
egislative		Legislative		Furnishing cighty-one rooms of expenses of new portion of	und Incidental extension Gen-
ing	11,514 00	ing.	3,100 00	eral Post Office	\$28,000 00
ourt of Claims	27,300 00	Paper and printing of Congress	312 119 00	Survey of the coast U. States	452,800 00
xecutive	89,100 00	Court of Claims.	11,000 00	fransportation of the mails	154,900 00
late	61.400 00	Executive	750 00	Deficiencies in revenue Post Of	277.11.11.22
The second second second second second	003 120 00	Tatalist victorial little of the control of the con	20,100 00		3,500,000 00
reasury	419 470 00	freatury	00,990 00	WATER TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	0,000,000 00
iterior	99 590 00	forming	113,800 00		
rar ost Office	110 200 00	insertion	41,000 00		D. Salary St.
AT	118,320 00	surveyor General's on ce	41,000 00	Surveys of public lands	******
AVY	98,200 00	War	22,720 00	parveys of public lands	322,000 00
ost Office	157,800 00	Yavy	10,263 00	Expenses of courts	1,000,000 00
list		Post Office	15,000 00	Court house at Boston	5,000 00
may office	24,700 OF	aper and printing executive departments		Extension of stables, hospital	
overnment in Territories	170,000 00	departments	55.000 00	for insano.	4,000 00
udiciary-salaries	185,000 00	Mint	293,700 00	West wing Patent Office build-	
ttorney General	18 100 00	Government in Territories	8,000 00		50,000 00
overter of the Supreme Court	1.300 00	Attorney General's office	18 500 00	fransportation of troops and	00,000 00
chourse of the Salkenne come		Lafe-Saving apparatus on coast	70 000 00	- mumplion	3,400,000 00
etrici Atternays	10,400 00	tare-saving apparatus on coast	12,000 00	Armorian areas ale and	3,400,000 00
brahals	10,400 00	Missions abroad	60,000 00	Armories, arsenals, and muni-	
elependent Treasury	40,000 00	Foreign intercourse	69,500 00	Partifications	1,554,113 00
ck and disabled seamen	150,000 00	Saving life and vessels from	CALL STREET, S	Fortifications and works of de-	
spectors of steam vessels	80,600 00	shipwreck	10,000 00	fence	1,931,000 00
ght-house establishment	059,648 51	shipwreck Blank-books, &c., consuls	40,000 00	Surveys (army)	200,000 00
o Pacific count	56,035 91			Washington aqueduct	1,000,000 00
o fuel and quarters		INTERIOR DEPARTMENT		Capitol extension	1,000,000 00
the saving stations	13.800 00			General Pest Office extension	100,000 00
oreign intercourse	207 000 00	Agricultural statistics and draw-		Inc. repairs and cont. Navy	Toolene an
crtitute seamon	150,000 00	ings for report of Commis-		Department	3,747,000 00
estitute seamon	27,370 00		00 000 00	Navy yards	
Men rent of consuls	177 750 00	sioner of Patents.	00,000 00	Utomitate	1,952,509 90
daries of do	178,700 00	Penitentiary	5,011 20	Hospitale Magazinos	159,866 00
terpretecs in China	4,500 00	Heating, &c., hospital for in-		langarines	209,615 00
ommissioner, under reciprocity	STATE OF STREET	83710		Miscellaneous, including steam-	
treaty	2,000 00	Packing documents, &c	6,000 00	ships	2,544,793 22
condary line between the Uni-		Public buildings and grounds	109,659 50		Application of the Atlant
ted States and British postes.		Indiana	51,600 00		
cions	71,000 00	Army proper	27,800 00	Sign(0)26(1)28(1)44(148)(103)(1775,25)	
The second secon	A 25 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10	Marine corps	40,500 00		
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	marine corporation	20,000		
ISIDAMA PARAMIA		ETTAN LITTLE MARKETER STORY			
laries and commissions of reg-				是是位于400mm,但是100mm,200mm。	
biters and receivers	120,000 00				
en)tentiary	13,290 00				
	24,500 00	CONTRACTOR OF SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY.			
ospital for insane	24,000 00		Make Street	Management Association of Control (1984)	
ubite buildings and grounds,	62,826 00	Control of the second s		THE REPORT OF THE LIFE WAS SHE	
salaries, &c				Marine Marine State of the State of the	
onmons	769,500 00	SECURITION OF STREET	C2-1109-1107		
ian superintendents, &c., &c.	179,150 00				
ulan annuities	1,206,454 49	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	Mark Control of the C		
WAR DEPARTMENT.					
rmy proper	11,348,819 49				
ilitary Academy	182,804 00				
		THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE			
NAVY DEPARTMENT.					
NAVI DELAMINENT		植物的医型形式 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性		SECTION SECTION SECTIONS	202-7246/65468
	5,377,255 00				
	0,011,200 00	BATTAL VALUE OF THE PARTY			
(arine crops	584,160 01	DATE OF THE PARTY	MESON CON	Carried This local Control of the Party of the Control of the	C 1104-31-96
	04 700 700 40		2,297,308 07		00.010.100.10
	24,706;783 46	Charles of the Control of the Contro	3,201,000 UI	网络阿尔尔尔 特别 英国公司关系	23,316, 197 12
talement of Appropriations made	te at the 1st se	axion of the 35th Con Amount of	d private acts	, about	150,000 00
gress which were not recommer	ided by the Ex		100 T		1,410,408 87
aper for 33d and 34th Congresse		\$104,000 00	man and supplied	and the second s	1,410,408 87

\$104.009.60
\$7,519.94

Norz.—Of the above sum it will appear by this statement that a considerable part of the sum thus appropriated became necessary to satisfy claims that were contracted by the action of the 33d and 34th Congresses, and to benefit the proprietors of the National Intelligencer, who, to say the least, have not heretofore been considered as "partis" and particles of the democratic party. An examination of those estimates for which the administration is responsible exhibits the fact that the government would, if confined to them, be con-330 co ducted upon a basis of the strictest economy. 8,000 00 The increase of expenditure, about which a coo oo much has been said, is limited to three sources: 4,000 00 1st, the expenses of the army; 2d, the increase of 3,200 00 the navy; and, 3d, the expense of the Post Office 3,200 00 Department. A word upon each of these points: 3,200 00 The increased expense of the army was occasioned, 0,000 00 as every one knows, by the Utah war and our Indian troubles. Not only was the deficiency provided for 1,000 on troubles. Not only was the deficiency provided for 270 on at the late session created in this war, but the increase in the regular annual estimates was required 10,000 00 to meet these contingencies. Let those complain of Utah road. 800 00 these expenditures who condemn the energetic policy of the President in restoring peace, law and policy of the President in restoring peace, law and property of the President in affording protection to our 528 00 frontier citizens against the ravages of hostile In 11,495 81 dians. On the other hand, every good citizen in the

8,000 00 dom of that policy, and the energy and success with

are as which it has been carried out.

new vessels and in giving additional strength to this the great interior, promises to become, under the in arm of the public defence. There is not an individual throughout the country who does not feel that the number and efficiency of the navy is wholly disproportionate to our commercial interests and national importance. Let those who desire a smaller and less efficient navy complain of these expenditures. We venture the prediction that there is not a congressional district in the Union that would sustain its representative in reducing the force and should be cautious how they credit and act upon weakening the efficiency of our small but gallant such testimony. We are not prepared to say that

658,779 45

3d. The increased expenses of the Post Office Department. Two causes have produced this result, to wit: the reduction of postage and the increased mail facilities afforded to the country. If those who complain of the expenditures of the government as estimated for by the administration desire retrenchment and reform in this department the remedy is a plain one-either increase the postage or reduce the mail facilities. But, so long as Congress refuses to do the one or the other, the country must look for the increased expense rendered necessary by the law, which requires the department to furnish the facilities and refuses to provide for the expense. The abolition of the franking privilege would be a measure of retrenchment here.

We have referred to these causes of increased ex penditures in the appropriations for the purpose of exhibiting to the country the fact that, notwithstanding these increased expenses-mostly of a temporary character-yet the estimates of the present administration do not exceed those of its most economical predecessors. But if we deduct from the estimates those of an extraordinary character, such as we have referred to, it will be found that at no period of our history has an administration set out with a more thorough spirit of economy than the present. In this respect its course and policy challenge the closest scrutiny and investigation.

There is one other point upon which we desire to give the facts, and we shall have done; Much has been said of late by senators and the press relative to the specific item of expenditure known as "expense of collecting the revenue from customs;" and the present Secretary of the Treasury has been charged with requiring more for this purpose than his predecessors. This is not true, as the facts will show, which are these: Prior to the last session of Congress the "expense of collecting the revenue from customs" was composed of a permanent annual appropriation of \$2,250,000, together with such sums in addition as may be received from storage, cartage, drayage, and labor. This appropriation, by law, was confined to the expense of collecting the revenue upon the Atlantic coast and the Gulf. The expenses on the Pacific coast, by law, were paid out of the collections directly, and the net amount only paid into the treasury. The present Secretary of the Treasury thought that if the system for the Atlantic cons was proper, the same should be applied to the Pacific, and hence he recommended to Congress that all collection districts in the United States should be placed on the same footing as regards the mode of defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and he consequently obtained from Congress an appropriation for that purpose amounting to \$3,600,000, which will embrace the expenses of all the collection districts of the United States. He fixed upon that amount in accordance with the data furnished by the actual disbursements under his predecessors for a series of years past, as will more fully appear by the statement given below :

Statement exhibiting the amount of recenue from Customs years from 1852 to 1857, inclusive, and the amount of lecting the same for the same period.	
Revenue,	Expenses
1852 \$49,165,933	\$3,865,420
1853 58,692,722	3,527,16
1854 65,135,837	3,568,82
1855 53,912,547	3,743,01
1856 64,331,657	3,495.23
1857	3,552,85

It will therefore be seen that the present Secretary of the Treasury determined to take the average expenditure of the last six years as the basis of his estimate, although the previous Congress had greatly increased the causes of expenditure, in building new custom-houses, creating new collection districts and adding more vessels, including a steamer, to the revenue service, all of which must necessarily enhance the expenses of collecting the revenue. The figures and facts show, therefore, the falsity of this attempt to charge the present Secretary of the Treasury with extravagance in the expenditure under this branch of the public service.

The fees and per-centages heretofore paid in the collection of the revenue now go into the treasury, and the officers of customs are paid in salaries specifically fixed by law. Every man will see this system puts the country in possession of the knowledge of exactly what is paid to officers-a much more wholesome and safe system of economy than that of compensation by fees.

PIKE'S PEAK .- GOLD ON THIS SIDE.

The telegraph from Leavenworth states that twenty wagons are about to leave that city for Pike's mountain, and that Wm. H. Russell, the celebrated and energetic government contractor, is fitting out forty wagons to follow in a few days. We have taken some pains to ascertain the character of the parties who have reported the gold deposites at Pike's Peak, and find that at Leavenworth they are fully credited, and the belief universal that very valnable mines are abundant. Not long ago, in speaking of "the great events on the Pacific," anticipating just what is now exciting the cupidity of our frontier people, we asked: "Who shall say that California and Fraser's river have an exclusive deposite of the precious metals of this great country?" We have, indeed, believed that explorations would disclose great mineral wealth throughout the whole mountain region extending from about latitude thir ty-four up to the parallel of fifty. Major McCulloch and Gov. Powell, in passing to and from Utah, were invited to examine what the Indians imagined to be rich gold deposites. Those gentlemen, however, did not think it proper to depart from their line of travel, but express considerable confidence that at an early day valuable mines will be disclosed near the

We know nothing of a definite character of the alleged discoveries at Pike's Peak, which is somefrontier citizens against the ravages of hostile Indians. On the other hand, every good citizen in the land will give his sanction and approval to the wisbest himself, and the energy and success with dome of that policy, and the energy and success with and situated on the extreme western river, on the direct line to Utah and to New Mexico, and composed from the amount expended in the construction of the far and skin trade of the many arises of the navy arises of the navy arises of the navy arises of the navy arises of the manding a large share of the far and skin trade of the manding a large share of the far and skin trade of the many arises of the navy arises of the navy arises of the far and skin trade of the manding a large share of the far and skin trade of the manding a large share of the far and skin trade of the manding a large share of the far and skin trade of the manding a large share of the far and skin trade of the contractors upon the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have the contractors upon the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the substantiants and will be required. In addition to paying his fare, to substantiants to take his provisions from ferr smith the contractors upon the overland California mail route have fixed the price of the overland California mail route of the overland C where in the neighborhood of six hundred miles

fluence of the gold fever which is just setting in, a most important place. It is only about three years old, and having just elected Mr. Denman, a der cratic mayor, and set out in its grand career of ad vancement under the stimulants of large gold de posites, we may well look with interest to its future progress and development as another "Wonder of the West." But all this is in anticipation. People the half has yet been told of the mineral wealth of the country. We are confident, indeed, that the work of discovery in that way has only just commenced. Meanwhile the richest deposites are poor when compared with the solid fruits of agriculture in any part of the country.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival from Europe

Quence, Sept. 20.—The steamship North Britain, from Liverpool on the 8th, is anchored several miles below; but a heavy storm is prevailing, and it is impossible to get her news to-night.

New York, Sept. 20.—The steamship Black Warrior rom Havana on the 15th, arrived here last night. Sugurs were inactive, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. The general health was good. An abandoned Spanish slaver had been found off the Colorado reef. She had previously landed nine hundred

Latest from St. Domingo.

New York, Sept. 20—Advices from St. Domingo of the 5th instant are received. They state that Santiago is in the hands of Santana; that Valverde was about to embark for Turk's Island; that business was paralyzed, paper money worthless, and that the principal merchants had closed their stores in that city. Later from Santa Fe.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 20.—Santa Fe dates of the 30th ult. are received. The Navajos Indians have been granted ten days to bring in the murderers of Major Brooks's servant. The troops at Fort Defiance were preparing for an anticipated way with the Indiance. anticipated war with the Indians,

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—The registered number of deaths by yellow fever last week is 128.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 20 .- The News says that the health

Monics, Sept. 20.—The board of health last Wednesday declared the yellow fever an epidemic in this city. Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—The deaths by fever on Saturday were 74; total number during the week was 460.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 20—p. m.—The official report states that no death or new case of fever has occurred since the report of ye-terday. Ordinary sickness had much abated and no apprehensions are felt of an epidemic. The weather also is favorable. Death of Dred Scott.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 18 .- Dred Scott died here on Friday

Naval.

Boston, Sept. 20.—The U. S. steamship Relief has ar

New York, Sept. 20.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 400 bales. Flour is buoyant—sales of 17,000 barrels; State, \$4 90 a \$5; Ohio, \$5 75 a \$5 85; Bouthern, \$4 60 a \$5 45. Wheat has advanced—sales of 31,000 bushels; red, \$1 15 a \$1 22; white, \$1 30 a \$1 44. Corn is dull—sales of 31,000 bushels; white, 87 a 88 cents yellow, 96 a 98 cents. Pork is quiet—mose, \$17 25 prime, \$15 25 a \$15 40. Lard is heavy at 11 a 11 cts. Whiskey is quiet at 24 cents. Sugar closed buoyant at 7½ a 8½ cents. Coffee is quiet at 10½ a 11 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 48½ a 49 cents. Rosin is firm at \$1 70 a \$1 75. Rice is firm at 3½ a 3½ cents.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at meeting of farmers at Rock Grove, Floyd county,

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform as embodying the doctrine of the democratic party.
 Resolved, That we have unabating confidence in the

ability, integrity, and patriotism of James Buchanan, be-lieving, as we do, that his only guides are the good of his country and the constitution.

3. Resolved, That we acquiesce in the settlement of the Kansas question by what is known as the English compromise bill.

promise bill.

4. Resolved, That we denounce S. A. Douglas, or any other man calling himself a democrat who will oppose the administration and a large majority of the deaceratic party in both Houses of Congress on the settle-

ment of the Kansas question.

5. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support no man at the coming election who refuses to acquisee in the settlement of the Kansas question as settled by nineteen-twentieths of the democratic party in Congress.

6. Resolved, That we look upon S. A. Douglas as a traitor to the democratic party, determined to sell the party for self-interest and aggrandizement, as one Judas sold his Lord and Master for thirty pleces of silver.

Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, was nominated est the black-republican candidate for Congress in the 24th district of New York in place of A. P. Granger, the pres-

Alfred Wells has been nominated by the black-repub-licons of the 27th district of New York as their caudidate

The black-republicans of the 30th district of New York Congress.

Hon. F. Wood, ex-mayor of New York, is at the National Hotel, and Capt. I. Rynders, marshal of New York city, and Colonel Thomas Fauntleroy, U. S. A., are at

HONORS TO A UNITED STATES OFFICER .- We notice that Mr. Ricker, United States consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Autiquaries at Copenhagen.

Senator Bigler is at present in our city, looking fresh and hearty after his labors in the northwestern portion of the State. The senator has made some most pointed and telling speeches in Judge Gillis's district, and is not yet weary of well doing. Senator Bigler's devotion to the great principles of the party, and his heroic defence of the Kansas policy of the President when assailed by Judge Douglas, has strengthened his position with the demoracy of his native State, and they testify their regard by acts that are alike complimentary to themselves and the acts that are alike complimentary to themselves and the distinguished senator from this State.—Philadelphia Penn

South-side Railroad.-We publish to-day the parative returns for transportation over this road for the fiscal years 1856-57 and 1857-58 to September 1st, (II months.) and for the menth of August separately, in which it will be seen that for eleven months the total receipts for 1856-58 and 1857-58, respectively, was \$315,047 67 and \$329,463 84, showing a gain for the latter period of \$14,421 17. For the month of August of the same years the receipts, respectively, were \$34,892 35, and \$49,582 53, showing a gain for 1857-58 of \$5,690 18 over the preceding year.—South Side Democrat.

THROUGH TICKETS. - We learn that the contractors upo